

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 24-60062-CIV-SINGHAL

CREELED, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS AND  
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS  
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE "A,"

Defendants.

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**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

**THIS CAUSE** is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Preliminary Injunction ("Plaintiff's Motion") (DE [8]). The Plaintiff, CreeLED, Inc. ("CreeLED" or "Plaintiff") moves for entry of a preliminary injunction against the Defendants, Individuals, Partnerships, and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule "A" attached to Plaintiff's Complaint (DE [1]) (collectively "Defendants"), and an order restraining the financial accounts used by Defendants pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, 17 U.S.C. § 502, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, and The All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a).

The Court heard the motion on February 26, 2024, at which only counsel for Plaintiff was present and available to present evidence supporting the Motion. (DE [24]). Because Plaintiff has satisfied the requirement for the issuance of a preliminary injunction, the Court grants Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction as to all Defendants.

## I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff is the owner of the federally registered trademarks identified in Schedule B (the “CreeLED Marks”), including the marks CREE and XML, attached to the Declaration of David Marcellino (“Marcellino Decl.”), filed with Plaintiff’s Motion for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction, and Order Restraining Transfer of Assets. (DE [8]). Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting the CreeLED Marks. *Id.* at ¶¶ 6-10, 16.

CreeLED actively polices and enforces its trademarks. Marcellino Decl. at ¶¶ 11-14. CreeLED suffers irreparable harm to its goodwill, as well as a direct monetary loss, any time third parties, including Defendants, sell goods using identical or substantially similar unauthorized copies or derivatives of the CreeLED Marks. *Id.* at ¶ 18.

Defendants do not have, nor have they ever had, the right or authority to use the CreeLED Marks for any purpose. See Marcellino Decl. at ¶ 11. Despite their known lack of authority to do so, Defendants are promoting and otherwise advertising, distributing, selling and/or offering for sale, through their respective Seller IDs, goods using the CreeLED Marks without authorization (“Defendants’ Goods”). *Id.*; see also Declaration of A. Robert Weaver (“Weaver Decl.”), attached to Plaintiff’s Motion for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction, and Order Restraining Transfer of Assets at ¶ 4.

Given Defendants’ blatant counterfeiting and infringement of the CreeLED Marks, Defendants’ Goods are indistinguishable to consumers, both at the point of sale and post-

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<sup>1</sup> The factual background is taken from Plaintiff’s Complaint (ECF No. 1), Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (ECF No. 8), and supporting Declarations submitted by Plaintiff.

sale. Plaintiff is suffering irreparable harm and damage by the incalculable profit Defendants are deriving by using Plaintiff's CreeLED Marks to drive consumers to the e-commerce stores and commercial websites operating under the Seller IDs. Marcellino Decl. at ¶¶ 15-18.

Plaintiff investigated the promotion and sale of counterfeit and infringing versions of Plaintiff's branded products by Defendants. See Marcellino Decl. at ¶¶ 11-14. Plaintiff accessed each of the e-commerce stores operating under the Defendants' Seller IDs, initiated the ordering process for the purchase of a product from each of the Seller IDs, bearing counterfeit copies and infringements of Plaintiff's CreeLED Marks, and requested each product to be shipped to an address in the Southern District of Florida. See *id.*; see also Guerra Decl. at ¶ 5. Plaintiff conducted a review and visually inspected Defendants' Goods and determined the products were nongenuine, unauthorized versions of Plaintiff's products bearing the CreeLED Marks. See *id.*

On February 15, 2024, the Court entered a Sealed Order Granting Plaintiff's *Ex Parte* Application for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order. (DE [15]). That Temporary Restraining Order scheduled a telephonic hearing for February 26, 2024 at which the Court would hear arguments from Defendants and/or any other affected persons wishing to challenge the appropriateness of the Temporary Restraining Order as well as Plaintiff's arguments for entry of a preliminary injunction. *Id.*, at 10-11. The Court warned Defendants that failure to appear may result in the imposition of a preliminary injunction. *Id.*

The Court also entered a Sealed Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed *Ex Parte* Motion for Alternative Service. (DE [14]). Pursuant to this Order granting alternative

service, on February 20, 2024, Plaintiff served the non-dismissed<sup>2</sup> Defendants by e-mail copies of the Complaint, Summons, Temporary Restraining Order, and Order Granting Alternative Service as well as a hyperlink to an online, remotely accessible folder containing copies of all documents filed in this action. See Certificate of Service ((DE [20])). Shortly after serving the Defendants, Plaintiff moved to unseal the docket which the Court granted on February 22, 2024. (DE [22]). Thus, Defendants were served notice of the preliminary injunction hearing on February 20, 2024, and the Temporary Restraining Order setting this hearing was available to the public as of February 22, 2024.

## **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

To obtain a preliminary injunction, a party must demonstrate “(1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) that irreparable injury will be suffered if the relief is not granted; (3) that the threatened injury outweighs the harm the relief would inflict on the nonmovant; and (4) that the entry of the relief would serve the public interest.” *Schiavo ex. Rel Schindler v. Schiavo*, 403 F.3d 1223, 1225–26 (11th Cir. 2005); *see also Levi Strauss & Co. v. Sunrise Int’l. Trading Inc.*, 51 F.3d 982, 985 (11th Cir. 1995) (applying the test to a preliminary injunction in a Lanham Act case).

## **III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The declarations Plaintiff submitted in support of its Motion for Preliminary Injunction support the following conclusions of law:

A. Plaintiff has a strong probability of proving at trial that consumers are likely to be confused by Defendants’ advertisement, promotion, sale, offer for sale, or

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<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff’s counsel indicated at the February 26th hearing that Plaintiff did not receive contact information for certain defendants, and Plaintiff noticed a voluntary dismissal of those defendants without prejudice. (DE [19]).

distribution of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and infringements of the CreeLED Marks.

B. Because of the infringement of the CreeLED Marks, Plaintiff is likely to suffer immediate and irreparable injury if a preliminary injunction is not granted. The following specific facts, as set forth in Plaintiff's Complaint, Motion, and accompanying declarations, demonstrate that immediate and irreparable loss, damage, and injury will result to Plaintiff and to consumers in view of the following considerations:

1. Defendants own or control Internet based e-commerce stores and websites which advertise, promote, offer for sale, and sell products bearing counterfeit and infringing trademarks in violation of Plaintiff's rights; and

2. There is good cause to believe that more counterfeit and infringing products bearing Plaintiff's CreeLED Marks will appear in the marketplace; that consumers are likely to be misled, confused, and disappointed by the quality of these products; and that Plaintiff may suffer loss of sales for its genuine products and an unnatural erosion of the legitimate marketplace in which it operates.

C. The balance of potential harm to Defendants in restraining their trade in counterfeit and infringing branded goods if a preliminary injunction is issued is far outweighed by the potential harm to Plaintiff, its reputation, and its goodwill as manufacturers and distributors of quality products if such relief is not issued.

D. The public interest favors issuance of a preliminary injunction to protect Plaintiff's trademark interests, to encourage respect for the law, to facilitate the invention and development of innovative products, and to protect the public from being defrauded by the illegal sale of counterfeit goods.

E. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiff may be entitled to recover, as an equitable remedy, the illegal profits gained through Defendants' distribution and sales of goods bearing counterfeits and infringements of the CreeLED Marks. See *Reebok Int'l, Ltd. v. Marnatech Enters., Inc.*, 970 F.2d 552, 559 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting *Fuller Brush Prods. Co. v. Fuller Brush Co.*, 299 F.2d 772, 777 (7th Cir. 1962) ("An accounting of profits under § 1117(a) is not synonymous with an award of monetary damages: '[a]n accounting for profits . . . is an equitable remedy subject to the principles of equity.'")).

F. Requesting equitable relief "invokes the district court's inherent equitable powers to order preliminary relief, including an asset freeze, in order to assure the availability of permanent relief." *Levi Strauss & Co.*, 51 F.3d at 987 (citing *Federal Trade Commission v. United States Oil & Gas Corp.*, 748 F.2d 1431, 1433-34 (11th Cir. 1984)).

G. In light of the inherently deceptive nature of the counterfeiting business, and the likelihood that Defendants have violated federal trademark laws, Plaintiff has good reason to believe Defendants will hide or transfer their ill-gotten assets beyond the jurisdiction of this Court unless those assets are restrained.

Accordingly, and upon review of Plaintiff's Complaint, Motion, and supporting evidentiary submissions, it is hereby

**ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (DE [8]) is **GRANTED**, under the terms set forth below:

(1) Each of the Defendants, its officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons in active concert or participation with any of the Defendants having notice of this Order are restrained and enjoined until further order from this Court as follows:

a. From manufacturing, importing, advertising, promoting, offering to sell, selling, distributing, or transferring any products bearing the CreeLED Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks, other than those actually manufactured or distributed by Plaintiff;

b. From secreting, concealing, destroying, selling off, transferring, or otherwise disposing of: (i) any products, not manufactured or distributed by Plaintiff, bearing and/or using the CreeLED Marks; (ii) any evidence relating to the manufacture, importation, sale, offer for sale, distribution, or transfer of any products bearing and/or using the CreeLED Marks; or (iii) any assets or other financial accounts subject to this Order, including inventory assets, in the actual or constructive possession of, or owned, controlled, or held by, or subject to access by, any of the Defendants, including, but not limited to, any assets held by or on behalf of any of the Defendants.

(2) Each of the Defendants, its officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons in active concert or participation with any of the Defendants having notice of this Order shall immediately discontinue the unauthorized use of the CreeLED Marks on or in connection with all Internet based e-commerce stores owned and operated, or controlled by them, including the Internet based e-commerce stores operating under the Seller IDs.

(3) Each of the Defendants shall not transfer ownership of the Seller IDs during the pendency of this action, or until further order of the Court.

(4) Upon receipt of notice of this Order, Defendants and any third party financial institutions, payment processors, banks, escrow services, money transmitters, or marketplace platforms who is providing services for any of the Defendants, including but

not limited to, AliExpress, Alipay, Dhgate, Dhpay, Joom, Wish, Wishpay, Amazon, Amazon Pay, Ebay, Etsy, and/or Taobao, and their related companies and affiliates (collectively, the “Third Party Providers”), shall after receipt of notice of this Order, restrain the transfer of all funds, including funds relating to ongoing account activity, held or received for Defendants’ benefit or to be transferred into Defendants’ respective financial accounts, restrain any other financial accounts tied thereto, and immediately divert those restrained funds to a holding account for the trust of the Court. Such restraining of the funds and the disclosure of the related financial institution account information (as provided below) shall be made without notice to the account owners or the financial institutions until after those accounts are restrained. No funds restrained by this Order shall be transferred or surrendered by any Third Party Provider for any purpose (other than pursuant to a chargeback made pursuant to their security interest in the funds) without the express authorization of this Court.


(5) Any Defendant or Third Party Provider subject to this Order may petition the Court to modify the asset restraint set out in this Order.

(6) This Order shall apply to the Seller IDs, associated ecommerce stores and websites, and any other seller identification names, e-commerce stores, domain names, websites, or financial accounts which are being used by Defendants for the purpose of counterfeiting and infringing the CreeLED Marks at issue in this action and/or unfairly competing with Plaintiff.

(7) This Order shall remain in effect during the pendency of this action, or until such further dates as set by the Court or stipulated to by the parties.

(8) Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d)(5)(D) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c), Plaintiff shall maintain its previously posted bond in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$10,000.00), as payment of damages to which Defendants may be entitled for a wrongful injunction or restraint, during the pendency of this action, or until further Order of the Court.

**DONE AND ORDERED** in Chambers, Fort Lauderdale, Florida this 28th day of February 2024.

  
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RAAG SINGHAL  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies furnished counsel via CM/ECF